FBIS DAILY REPORT

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USSR-GDR-PPR COMBAT TRAINING EXERCISE BEGINS

LD270758 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 27 Jul 87

[Text] In accordance with a previously agreed plan for the combat training of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Pact states, allied military training began today in the northwest area of Poland under the name "Friendship '87." Assigned commands, staffs, and units of the GDR National People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Polish Army are participating in them -- about 13,000 soldiers. The aim of the exercises, which are being directed by General Wojciech Baranski, chief of the main board for combat training of the Polish Army, is the further improvement of the joint action of fraternal armies in a uniform and coalesced system of defense.

JOINT GDR-USSR MILITARY EXERCISES BEGIN 26 JULY

LD261033 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1006 GMT 26 Jul 87

[Text] Berlin, 26 Jul (ADN) -- The announced troop exercise of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and of the GDR National People's Army began today. Since this morning the troops and staffs have been moving on schedule into the Gardelegen, Magdeburg, Templin, Neustrelitz, and Wittstock exercise area and taking up the ordered areas of concentration.

The exercise, which is headed by Lieutenant General Vladimir Ruschenkov, commander of an army of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, will involve up to 25,000 members of the two fraternal armies. The objective of the exercise is to perfect the state of combat readiness of the troops.

According to the Final Document of the Stockholm Conference, observers from all the CSCE member states have been invited. Generals, officers and diplomats from 22 signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act are expected at the exercise area on Monday.

IOJ DELEGATES DISCUSS CSCE TALKS, PRESS ROLE

LD242144 Prague CTK in English 1927 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Vienna July 24 (CTK correspondent) -- Representatives of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) voiced the determination to help develop the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) at its follow-up meeting here today.

IOJ Chairman Kaarle Nordestreng and Secretary Vladimir Artomov, who attended today's follow-up meeting as guests of the Czechoslovak delegation, conveyed to the participants in the meeting a letter of their organization, pointing out the increasing significance of information and the role of journalists in the European efforts for greater international understanding, increasing confidence and asserting the policy of detente. The IOJ recommends that a debate on problems of information held in the framework of the follow-up meeting in Vienna be attended also by journalists.

At a press conference, Kaarle Nordenstreng explained the stand of the international organization of journalists mainly on the questions of extending cooperation of journalists and easing journalists' work. He emphasized that the process of European security and cooperation is too significant to be left only to diplomats. Also journalists and their organizations must strive for its success.

Head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the follow-up meeting Milan Kadnar stressed at today's plenary session that journalists should not be gravediggers of good information on European security and cooperation but should assist its birth.

He announced that the delegations of Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic were making available to participants in the CSCE follow-up meeting letters from the highest representatives of the two countries, Gustav Husak and Erich Honecker, to United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar about the two countries' proposal to create a zone without nuclear weapons in central Europe.

Prague - IOJ Secretary Manfred Weigand acquainted representatives of Czechoslovak and foreign mass media with the content of the letter presented today at the follow-up meeting in Vienna.

He said that the letter points out the increasing responsibility of journalists in creating the atmosphere of understanding and confidence. "This step in Vienna proves our long-term initiatives which we also emphasized at the 10th Congress in Sofia last year," he stressed.

MALILE, KORBECI ATTEND EGYPTIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU241325 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Tirana, July 24 (ATA) -- On occasion of the national day of Egypt, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Yusuf 'Omar Hindi, gave a reception on July 23.

Attending it were the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj, the chairman of the Culture and Arts Committee, Alfred Uci, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of Tirana District, Leandro Zoto, deputies to the People's Assembly, working people of science, art, press, and other guests.

Present were also heads and functionaries of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 19-25 JULY

AU251850 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian and the Albanian Telegraphic Agency [ATA] from 19-25 July 1987 reports the following public appearances of Albania leaders (time and date of report in parentheses):

A jubilee meeting was held in Tirana on 20 July on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the War Veterans Organization. The meeting was attended by Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deptuy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Pirro Kondi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Tirana District AWP Committee first secretary; Kico Mustaqi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Chief of the General Staff; and Shefqet Peci, chairman of the National Committee of War Veterans (Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 20 July).

Reis Malile, minsiter of foreign affiars, and Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade, attended a reception at the Egyptian Embassy on 23 July on the occasion of Egypt's national day. (ATA 0745 GMT 24 July)

Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, attended on 25 July a meeting held in the city of Lushnje to award Lushnje District the Red Banner of Socialist Competitions for its overfulfillment of the wheat production plan (Tirana Domestic Service in Albania 1800 GMT 25 July).

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Balev Foreign Policy Speech

AU111540 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jul 87 p 2

[Report on speech by Milko Balev, Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, at the fifth session of the Ninth National Assembly in Sofia on 8 July -- passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Excerpt] The floor was given to /National Assembly Deputy Petur Mladenov,/ minister of foreign affairs. (his report is published separately).

Three people's deputies made speeches on the report and the draft resolution of the session, that had been distributed previously.

The first to take the platform was /National Assembly Deputy Milko Balev,/ chairman of the permanent Foreign Policy Commission.

He spoke as follows:

On behalf of the BCP parliamentary group, I would like to express agreement with the analysis and conclusions made in the report of Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov. The report gives a convincing outline of the active and creative peace-loving foreign policy of present-day Bulgaria -- a policy of expanding cooperation between states and peoples and of responsible participation in international life in the situation of the fateful struggle for disarmament, for new approaches in international relations, and for saving mankind from nuclear destruction.

The discussion of the international situation and our country's foreign policy is an important event in our parliamentary life. It has been a very long time since the National Assembly made an overall examination of Bulgaria's foreign policy. Of course, many important international problems have been the subject of attention of the National Assembly and its Foreign Policy Commission.

The discussion of the report on Bulgaria's foreign policy acquires very great importance in the light of the new stage in our country's development, in the light of the tasks set by the 13th BCP Congress and of the strategic policy for qualitatively new growth.

Speaking in the most general terms, our party's assessment is as follows: Despite the overall complexity of the international situation, positive changes are evident, and new possibilities have been created for socialism's powerful peace offensive. The stage of radical change that most of the fraternal countries have entered, the substantial restructuring over the entire front, the solving of qualitiatively new historical tasks also represent /a stage of qualitative changes in international activity./

Permit me to direct your attention to certain important features in this connection.

/The first feature/ is that our state and party are now building and directing their activity in accordance with a strategy that is connected with a new international relations philosophy and new political thinking. [paragraph continues]

This political thinking is based on an in depth analysis of the modern realities in the world. It is a continuation, on a qualitatively new foundation, of the entire ideological wealth of the April line, of Bulgaria's foreign policy that has been proved to be correct.

Consistently developed in the speeches and statements of Comrade Todor Zhivkov in recent years, our new philosophy of international relations is the methodology of our current strategic course in foreign policy and in international activity.

-- /This is a policy of a qualitatively higher stage in our comprehensive drawing together with the Soviet Union, of ever closer cooperation with the other socialist countries, of establishing new forms of integration, and of radically improving the work of CEMA./

-- /This is a policy of frank dialogue between states with different social orders. In the modern world, which is becoming increasingly interdependent, even greater danger is posed by the standpoint of regarding the other person as an adversary, and the standpoint of partnership and mutual respect of one another's interests becomes even more necessary./

-- /This is a policy of expanding the horizons of international contacts with a view to settling the global problems of the modern day and, first of all, the issue of peace. It requires the active seeking of new forms of cooperation with all political and social forces, with the representatives of parties and movements, with parliaments and business circles, and with state leaders and religious figures from the broad peace front./

/The second feature/ of the qualitative changes in our international activity is connected with /the new dialectic and unity of our domestic and foreign policy./

Today our domestic policy exerts an effect on our foreign policy as never before. The converse is no less true -- foreign policy, as never before, must help to solve the main tasks of domestic policy.

This is why it is more and more important for us to stimulate such processes as the following:

-- /to open ourselves up even more widely to other countries in the interest of the qualitative new growth in the economy and all spheres of our society;/

-- /to speed up and facilitate the movement of goods and technologies;/ and

-- /to establish new priorities and new forms in the cooperation with other countries, in order to quicken the scientific and technical revolution and our country's economic development./

I would like to pay special attention to one particularly important feature in the interaction between domestic and foreign policy. It is becoming clearer and clearer with every passing day that the revolutionary changes in the different fields of social life under way in the majority of socialist countries demonstrate a new, even more attractive image of socialism for the millions of people throughout the world. Of particular importance in this respect is the restructuring in the Soviet Union, which /is sharply increasing the attractive force of socialism/ and, in addition, is strengthening the Soviet Union's role and authority in the international arena.

/The third feature/ of the qualitative changes is connected with the practical steps in the international field undertaken by the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and the other socialist countries.

As far as international relations are concerned, the Year of Peace -- as 1986 was declared to be -- commenced in actual fact not on 1 January, but on 15 January with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's historic declaration on the elimination of nuclear and all mass-destruction weapons by the end of the century. This was a true document of life, a revolutionary initiative of a universal human nature.

Among the peace initiatives and events, the following particularly stand out: the program for building an all-embracing system of international security approved at the 27th CPSU Congress, the historic Reykjavik summit, the moratorium on nuclear tests, and the proposals for eliminating medium-range and operational-tactical missiles in Europe.

In this new international situation our country, in accordance with its capacities and interests, has developed an active foreign policy activity, as reflected in Comrade Petur Mladenov's report.

In the socialist community we are a respected partner and ally enjoying equal rights. Based on the agreements reached at the working meeting of the first leaders of the fraternal parties held in Moscow last November, we are making a worthy contribution to developing the mutual relations of the fraternal countries. In the year in which mankind is commemorating the 70th anniversary of Great October, at the Berlin Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Conference, Bulgaria added her signature to a remarkable document -- the military doctrine of the socialist defensive alliance, which in view of its main purpose might be called the antiwar doctrine.

Our principles and far-sighted initiatives in the Balkan peninsula are in conformity with the historical prospects, and to a large extent form the basis of the most important political dialogues in this region of the world.

Our active work in the United Nations and the other international governmental and nongovernmental organizations, our hospitable hosting of a large number of important international functions, the official visits at party, state, and governmental level, all these reflect our striving to expand and consolidate good-neighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans, in the Mediterranean basin, in Europe, and throughout the world.

In stressing the universally acknowledged international authority of our socialist homeland and the wide response to our country's foreign-policy initiatives, /it will be fair to reveal the invaluable peace-making work of our first party and state leader./ The international contacts and work of Comrade Todor Zhivkov represent a model for the new approaches in our foreign-policy relations. His visits to the USSR, China, Poland, the FRG, Algeria, and so on, his talks with many leaders of other countries, eminent representatives of Western business circles, scientists, and cultural figures both in Bulgaria and abroad are creating strategic breakthroughs and are determining the priorities of our international activity.

Bearing this model in mind, as well as the powerful demands of the new domestic and international realities, we are soberly aware of the need for rethinking and for substantial qualitative changes in organization and approaches, in the style and methods of our interactions abroad, in the work of the government departments and cadres, and in the mechanisms of our foreign-policy front, in order to bring them into harmony with the profound restructuring that is being carried out in all fields of Bulgarian life.

With the general conviction and desire for radical, consistent development and application of the new strategic course in the foreign policy activity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in the name of the BCP parliamentary group I invite the people's deputies to unanimously adopt the report on the international situation and Bulgaria's foreign policy. [passage omitted]

Mladenov Report Approved

AU111658 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jul 87 p 1

[Decision of the Fifth Session of the Ninth National Assembly Concerning the Report of Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov "On the International Situation and the Foreign Policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria"]

[Text] The National Assembly adopted the report of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

The assessments, conclusions, and tasks contained in the report are a true reflection of the peace-loving foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The people's deputies express full support for the constructive foreign policy activity carried out since the 13th BCP Congress. They are convinced that the steadfast conduct of the strategic policy developed by the congress for qualitative new growth in all spheres of life and for deepening socialist democracy will contribute to increasing our country's authority and intensifying socialism's influence on the international situation.

The realities of the modern world demand new political thinking, new foreign policy initiatives and approaches, and innovative solutions for mature international problems. Examples of this are the new initiatives of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, especially the appeal to reduce armed forces and conventional arms and the document concerning the Warsaw Pact Military Doctrine that were adopted at the Political Consultative Committee conferences in Budapest and Berlin.

As a result of these proposals, a favorable atmosphere has recently been created for solving key problems of security and disarmament.

The National Assembly expresses unanimous and unreserved support for the Soviet Union's consistent, bold initiatives for freeing Europe from medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, for radical reductions in strategic offensive weapons, for preventing the militarization of space, for a complete general ban on nuclear tests, for creating a world free of nuclear, chemical, and other weapons, and for a world free of violence.

The National Assembly notes with particular satisfaction the successful development of Bulgaria's relations with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries as the chief trend of our foreign policy, and the country's active participation in the activities of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. The policy of comprehensive drawing together and integration with the Soviet Union and of ever closer cooperation and interaction with the other socialist countries will continue to be the cornerstone of our foreign policy, a guarantee for the security, independence, and successful development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The National Assembly totally supports Bulgaria's principled, active, and constructive policy in the Balkans. This policy is in conformity with the vital interests of our people and the other Balkan peoples, and is aimed at developing bilateral relations and stimulating multilateral cooperation to strengthen trust, understanding, and good-neighborliness between the Balkan states. Our country will continue its efforts to create a nuclear- and chemical-weapons-free zone and to guarantee the ecological protection of the Balkans.

The National Assembly positively assesses the active, fruitful development of Bulgaria's links with the countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the developed capitalist countries. In its relations with these countries, Bulgaria will continue in the future to make efforts to eliminate the danger of nuclear catastrophe, to find political solutions to regional conflicts, to eliminate colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, to establish a new international economic order, to strengthen trust, and to intensify mutually beneficial cooperation.

In accordance with the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will make a more and more active contribution to building an all-embracing system for international peace and security, establishing peaceful coexistence as a universal norm for international relations, and consolidating peace and security in the Balkans, Europe, and throughout the world.

The tasks of peaceful creative work and achieving qualitatively new growth require profound changes in the work of the officials and in the mechanisms of the foreign policy and foreign economic fronts. There is a need for even greater coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the international activities of all departments, establishments, institutes, and organizations.

The National Assembly voices its profound conviction that the principled, active foreign policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the spirit of the April general line will promote the successful building of socialism in our country, the further strengthening of the forces of peace, reason, and good will, and a peaceful future for the peoples.

Supreme Court Changes Approved

AU121526 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] The members of the National Assembly unanimously approved the proposal of the parliamentarian groups of the BCP and the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union to conduct partial changes in the composition of the Supreme Court of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

1. Colonel Marin Vasilev Petkov has been relieved of his post as judge-member of the Supreme Court of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, due to retirement.

2. Colonel Petur Dimitrov Delchev has been appointed judge of the Supreme Court of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Goods, Services Criticized

AU111604 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jul 87 p 8

["Own information" report: "In the National Assembly -- The Market Is Still Waiting"]

[Text] On the morning of 8 July a joint session of the National Assembly's permanent Commissions on Socioeconomic Development and Social Policy, with the participation of the Social Council under the Council of Ministers, discussed the issue of satisfying the population's requirements for goods and services during 1987.

The session was preceded by a broad-scale, in-depth inspection carried out by working groups from the two commissions in a number of okrugs, ministries, and associations directly concerned with the production of, and trade in goods and services for the population. In addition to the analyses and conclusions made by these working groups, the assessments and views of a number of social organizations, councils under the Council of Ministers, government departments, and individual National Assembly deputies were expressed in a joint report of the two commissions appended to the main report of Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Economic Council under the Council of Ministers.

Both the documents submitted for discussion and the speeches made laid emphasis on the efforts of the state and economic organs, under the conditions of the restructuring being carried out of the economy's organizational and production structure, to establish the rights and responsibilities of the self-managing economic organizations concerning meeting consumer demand.

The State Budget for 1987 provides for consumer products to the value of 15,482,000 [figure as published] leva to be supplied to the goods fund. Compared to last year, this represents an overall increase of 374 million leva.

Irrespective of this, incomplete provision has been made to satisfy the market demand for a number of consumer goods, which demonstrates that the planned rates of growth are inadequate. At the same time, by the beginning of June a tendency emerged, according to which the self-managing economic organizations would produce for the domestic market this year 471 million leva of goods less than the state calculations, or 129 million leva less than the amount reported in 1986. It is clear that in their plans the self-managing economic organizations are not completely ensuring the production of goods for the domestic market.

The Ministry of Finance and the other competent organs are ordered to work out a system to increase the economic interest and incentives for the economic organizations to develop the production of consumer goods.

The coordinating role and the level of initiative of the state organs must be increased in the settling of issues relating to the balance connection [balansova vruzka] for certain raw materials and other materials for light industry and the food and tobacco industry.

It is necessary to mobilize all efforts to speedily utilize the existing capacities and reserves to provide more goods and services to the population. [paragraph continues]

Special attention should be paid to meeting the capital's needs for essential food products and industrial consumer goods. The state of the supplies to the capital must be regarded as a yardstick for the state of the production in every industrial branch.

Todorov's Closing Speech

AU111817 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jul 87 p 2

[Closing speech of Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the National Assembly, made at the end of the fifth session of the Ninth National Assembly in Sofia on 8 July]

[Text] The present session will remain in the annals of the National Assembly primarily due to the Declaration on Turning the Municipalities Into Self-Managing Communities of the Population. This supreme constitutional act is in accord with the line developed at the 13th BCP Congress for a revolutionary restructuring based on the principles of socialist self-management. The municipalities and the population, as the fully empowered manager of the relevant territory, are granted new rights, obligations, and responsibilities. The townships have acquired greater weight as organs of popular self-management in the villages.

Let us voice our confidence that all of us together, each one in his place, will bring the principles embodied in the declaration to life. The municipalities are to do everything necessary to guard and increase public property, maintain public order, and protect people's interests. The citizens, through polls, referendums, general meetings, and open sessions, are to take part in discussing and solving the vital issues of the municipality and to exercise social control. The state is to make it possible for the municipality to function as a self-supporting and self-developing social community.

We have enriched our legal system with three important legislative acts. Through the Law on the Territorial Waters of the People's Republic of Bulgaria the people's deputies have regulated the legal conditions governing internal waters, coastal waters, the adjacent zone, the continental shelf, and other problems of exceptional importance for the interests of our state. By the changes in the Code of Civil Procedure an improved legal instrument is established for court procedure. Based on the practice hitherto, amendments and additions have been made to the Law on the State Archive Fund.

We have heard and discussed the report of Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov on the international situation and Bulgaria's foreign policy. We have adopted an appropriate resolution. With complete justification, we approved the state's foreign policy activities and assessed what has been accomplished in attaining a qualitative new state of affairs in this work, conducted by the ministry and other organs.

I would like to emphasize the importance of the text of the resolution we adopted, which states that the tasks of peaceful creative work and achieving qualitatively new growth require a profound restructuring in the work of the officials and in mechanisms of the foreign policy and foreign economic front. There is a need for even greater coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the international activities of all departments, establishments, institutes, and organizations. This is an important condition for us to achieve even more important results in the broad, fruitful activity that our country is developing in the international arena under the leadership of the BCP.

NEW TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS FOUNDED 25 JULY

AU251856 Sofia BTA in English 1738 GMT 25 Jul 87

[Text] Sofia, July 25 (BTA) -- Eight trade union federations were inaugurated today. They will be operating in the fields of mechanical engineering, agriculture and the food industry, the building industry, electronics, the biotechnological and chemical industry, the power generation and raw material complex, forestry and the light industry. The decision to set up the federations was made in line with the decision of the 10th Congress of the Bulgarian Trade Unions on restructuring the unions.

The professional federations are made up of organizations which can autonomously take decisions regarding their direct work. The need to set up the federations was brought by the self-management of the workers which required a change in the functions of the trade unions. The trade unions should now guarantee the rights of the self-managing teams. The labor organizations should also restructure their work in line with the qualitatively new growth of the economy and of society.

JOINT FRENCH TRADE UNION COOPERATION DECLARATION

AU251503 Sofia BTA in English 1224 GMT 25 Jul 87

[Text] July 25 (BTA) -- The participants in the days of Bulgaro-French Trade Union Cooperation and Joint Action for Peace have issued a declaration in support of the idea to set up zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons. The declaration points to the need for a realistic approach on the part of the US administration and the governments of the other developed capitalist states to the peace proposals of the socialist countries. The declaration calls for a gradual reduction of military spending in all nations and the diversion of funds for resolving social problems.

The representatives of the working people of Bulgaria and France call on all trade unions throughout the world to broaden their contacts and to strengthen confidence and the unity of the international workers' solidarity.

The Days of Bulgaro-French Trade Union Cooperation were organized by the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the French C.G.T. The guests visited a number of Bulgarian enterprises where they studied the trade unions' participation in the restructuring of this country's economy.

BRIEFS

JOINT SFRY COMMUNICATION LINE -- Sofia, July 1 (BTA) -- A communication co-axial cable line between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia was opened today. This fact was celebrated on Yugoslavian territory near the border with Bulgaria. The capacity of the new line is several times greater than that of the radio-relay line Sofia-Belgrade working since 1968. The new telecommunication line creates conditions not only for direct communication between Bulgarian and Yugoslavian towns, but also between Sofia and the countries in the Middle East and Western Europe. Bulgarian experts in this sphere think that a number of unused possibilities exist for development of the bilateral cooperation in the frameworks of the Universal Postal Union, of International Telecommunications Union and the C.M.E.A.'s Permanent Commission in the Field of Communications. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 1 Jul 87 AU]

PREPARATIONS BEGIN FOR 'OLOF PALME PEACE MARCHES'

AU241336 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Jul 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Preparing Olof Palme Peace Marches; Strengthening Trust in Europe"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak national preparatory group for the Olof Palme Peace Marches, which will be organized by peace movements of Czechoslovakia, the GDR, the FRG, and Austria in September, met in Prague yesterday [22 July]. Their purpose is to activate the public of these countries to support the creation of a nuclear-free zone in central Europe, along the line of contact between the two European military-political blocs.

The peace marches, named after the murdered Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, who was the first to propose a nuclear-free zone in central Europe, will take place simultaneously in the CSSR, the GDR, the FGR, and Austria, and will culminate at the same time in Decin and Heilbronn in the FRG on 19 September. In Czechoslovakia, the peace marches will start on 12 September. [passage omitted] Groups of Czechoslovak citizens will attend marches and related events in the GDR, the FRG, and Austria. [passage omitted]

LEADER'S PUBLIC APPEARANCES 17-22 JULY

AU241336 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak from 18 through 22 July reports the following appearances of CSSR leaders (source specified in parentheses)

Ignac Janac, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, paid a visit to the Komarno district on 20 July where he was briefed on the progress of summer field work. (21 Jul p 2)

Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, paid a visit to the CKD Semiconductors Enterprise in Prague on 22 July and inspected some of the workshops there. (23 Jul p 2)

HONECKER SENDS MESSAGE TO MOZABMIQUE AFTER ATTACK

AU241421 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has addressed the following telegram to Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique:

Esteemed Comrade Chissano: The news of the incredible massacre, which was carried out by the counterrevolutionary Renamo bands among the population of Homoine, has deeply moved and filled with outrage the people of the GDR and myself. The treacherous terrorist attack proves once again that the apartheid regime and the imperialist circles supporting it pose the main threat to the independent and peaceful development of Mozambique and the other peoples and states of southern Africa.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR as well as on my own behalf, I convey heartfelt sympathy to the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the government, and the people of the People's Republic of Mozambique as well as to the relatives of the victims.

You may rest assured that the GDR will continue to stand firm in solidarity beside the Mozambican people in its struggle for the defense of independence and a peaceful life.

Erich Honecker

General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council

SED CC MESSAGE TO MOROCCAN CP LEADER

AU231552 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent a congratulatory telegram signed by its General Secretary Erich Honecker to the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism [PPS]. The message reads as follows:

Dear Comrade Ali Yata: On the occasion of your reelection as general secretary of the PPS Central Committee, I convey cordial congratulations to you on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf.

I wish you good health, creative energy, and personal well-being for your responsible activity in the interest of our common cause aimed at peace and social progress as well as the well-being of the Moroccan people.

With communist greetings,

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker, general secretary

PEOPLE'S NAVY SQUADRON ARRIVES IN FINLAND

AU221520 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] Helsinki (ADN) -- A squadron of the People's Navy of the GDR entered the Finnish port of Kotka for a 4-day visit on Monday [20 July]. It comprises the coast guard vessel "Halle" and the salvage vessel "Otto von Guericke". During their stay the crew and student officers will meet with inhabitants of the town of Kotka and with members of the Finnish Armed Forces.

After tying up the vessels, the head of the visiting GDR fleet, Navy Captain Gerhard Mueller, handed over a greetings message from the mayor of Greifswald, Kotka's twin town, to Kotka City Manager Risto Parjanne. In turn, the hosts paid a visit to the flagship "Halle". Rear Admiral Juha Tikka, commander in chief of the Finnish Naval Forces, was also welcomed on board for a luncheon.

When passing the meridian of the Juminda light, the crews of the GDR vessels had thrown a wreath into the sea to honor the members of the Soviet Blatic Fleet who perished in the sea in the Great Patriotic War.

BRIEFS

FRENCH POLITICIAN VISITS -- East Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday, 22 July, Hermann Poeschel, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the Central Committee Research and Technical Development Department, met in Berlin with French politician Pierre Beregovoy, member of the Executive Bureau and national secretary of the French Socialist Party (PSF). Hermann Poeschel briefed the guest on the GDR's efforts to master the scientific-technological revolution and to better link its achievements with the advantages of socialism. The two politicians discussed tasks and requirements of the scientific-technological revolution and the global problems of human development for every country and for fruitful cooperation between countries in the interest of peace. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jul 87 p 2 AU]

TAJIK KOMSOMOL SECRETARY VISITS -- East Berlin (ADN) -- On 22 July Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, received in Berlin Rashid Alimov, first secretary of the Lenin Komsomol of the Tajik SSR. The interlocutors paid tribute to the high level of bilateral relations. They noted that the Eighth Friendship Festival has provided new stimuli for the further deepening of the fraternal ties between the young people of the GDR and the USSR. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jul 87 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA -- The first joint conference of the presidiums of the GDR Academy of Agricultural Sciences (ADL) and of the Agricultural Academy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria ended in Sofia on Friday [3 July]. Prof Dr Dieter Spaar, ADL first vice president, and Prof Dr Zeno Chinkovski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy for Agriculture, signed a protocol on scientific-technical cooperation between the two academies. The GDR delegation was received by Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Georgi Yordanov, chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development attached to the Council of Ministers; and Aleksey Ivanov, chairman of the Council for Agriculture and Forestry attached to the Council of Ministers. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4/5 Jul 87 p 3 AU]

KADAR BEGINS REGULAR ANNUAL VACATION 24 JULY

LD241805 Budapest MTI in English 1657 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 24 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has begun his regular annual holiday.

PATRIOTIC FRONT DOCUMENT REJECTS CENSORSHIP

PM241513 London THE INDEPENDENT in English 24 Jul 87 p 10

[Imre Karacs report: "Hungarian Censorship Attacked"]

[Text] A fiercely-worded attack against any kind of censorship in Hungary has emerged from the ranks of the communist party itself, further evidence that the leadership is losing the battle to keep the lid on political change.

The report, "Recommendation for the Reform of Public Life" is especially significant because it was commissioned by the communist umbrella organisation, the Patriotic People's Front. Led by the ambitious Imre Pozsgay, the PPF is fast becoming the party's most vehement critic.

The document, marked "strictly confidential" and rigorously ignored by the official media, follows hard on the PPF's study calling for radical economic reforms.

That study eventually saw the light of day. But the exposure by 22 senior broadcasters and journalists of official interference in public information, coupled with a demand for privately-owned media and an end to all censorship, is too close to the bone. The document has already been rejected by the leadership.

The report says 30 years of change in Hungary have barely touched the media, the whole of which is subject to almost daily instructions from above. "The main preoccupation of radio, television and the press is to maintain an illusion of unity."

As a result of the control of information in Hungary people were, for instance, unaware until recently of their country's severe economic problems. An opinion poll found that 40 percent of those asked did not know the meaning of the word "reform", predominant in the Hungarian political vocabulary for nearly 20 years.

The report balmes the authorities' view that "information is not a goal but the means for seizing power and then for holding on to it", a principle enforced by a maze of regulations, "requests" and bans.

It concludes that only a constitutional guarantee of the freedom of the press can resolve the crisis of credibility. It advocates a media law under which "anybody can establish or start up a newspaper, commercial radio or television station, without the need for a licence".

The leadership's distaste for these ideas is hardly astonishing. If implemented, they would not only create a pluralism of views overnight, but eventually produce alternative political centres. Even in the Soviet Union, with its policy of glasnost, Mikhail Gorbachev shows no signs of allowing that to happen.

TECHNICAL EXPERTS DISCUSS PARTY'S ECONOMIC STAND

LD241940 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 24 (MTI) -- The Presidium of the Association of Hungarian Scientific and Technical Organizations (MTESZ) discussed the standpoint of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee on the programme of economic and social advance, at its session Friday.

MTESZ General Secretary Janos Toth stressed that experts have for long awaited the halting of the processes that are accompanied by serious economic and social tension, and the passing of a political decision that determines the conditions of a more powerful development. The technical experts welcome the Central Committee standpoint also because they expect it will bring a change in the current situation, which does not appropriately profit by the capabilities of the technical intellectuals.

Deputy Prime Minister Frigyes Berecz addressed the session. He said that the government will request the preliminary opinion of MTESZ on the action programme, scheduled to be submitted to the National Assembly in autumn. He stressed that technical development is to receive a key role in the transformation of the economic pattern, and noted that linking the economic and social reform is absolutely necessary to attain the goals.

Speakers in the debate pointed out the importance of taking the proposals of technical experts better into consideration in the governmental decisions. With respect to the change in pattern the speakers noted that it is mainly the task of the companies; however, the soonest possible introduction of top technical and scientific results requires that certain central supports be maintained. Several participants touched on the contradictions of the current import management system, and considered it necessary to streamline the current mechanisms.

Following the debate, the Presidium approved the standpoint of MTESZ, which is to be forwarded to the government. In it the technical intellectuals offer their skills and capabilities, and their support to implementing the programme. They consider it a key issue for Hungary to adapt to international economic integration more faster and successfully. This demands the heightened social appreciation of intellectual work, technical creative activity. In connection with the draft of the new tax system, the standpoint proposes to guarantee tax benefits for projects that introduce vanguard technical solutions. The MTESZ Presidium also considers it necessary for agriculture, commerce and servicing branches of economic nature to also contribute to the formation of central technical development sources in the future.

LARGE STORMS DEVASTATE CROPS IN BARANYA, SOMOGY

LD262145 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 26 Jul 87

[Text] In human memory there have never been storms as large as those that occurred Saturday night in Baranya and Somogy. In Siklos it was necessary to create a special operations committee. In southern Transdanubia, toppled trees, broken cables, houses with smashed windows, devastated vineyards and crops indicate the seriousness of the natural disaster. Many people were injured, bur fortunately none died. At the moment, it is not possible to estimate the extent of material damage. Repair work has begun.

The corn, sunflower, sugar beet, and feed crops on 3,500 hectares in Toeroekkoppany, Somogy County, were completely ruined. Information cannot be obtained from the Marcali region, because most of the transmission lines are down, as were telephone connections in the region. In the historical Villany-Siklos vineyard region, most of the grapes were destroyed. Scarcely anything remained to harvest in the wheat and lentil fields. The special operations committee formed in Siklos last night mobilized the firemen, the workers' guards, the border guards, and the policemen. The latter were placed in readiness to prevent possible burglaries in dwellings and summer cottages left without windows and doors.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 16-24 JULY

AU241104 [Editorial Report] The Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG carried reports on the appearance of the following leaders from 16-24 July.

Deputy Foreign Minister Peter Kovari and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Tibor Melega attended a reception given by Colombian Ambassador Enrique Parejo Gonzales in the Hilton Hotel on 20 July. (21 July, p 8)

Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi; State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the Council of Ministers' Information Office; Health Ministry State Secretary Imre Hutas; Deputy Foreign Minister Jozsef Benyi; and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Tibor Melega attended a reception given by Iraqi Ambassador Afif Isa ar-Rawi in the Duna Intercontinental Hotel in Budapest on 16 July on the occasion of Iraq's national day. (17 July, p 5)

Erno Lakatos, head of the MSZMP Central Committee's Department of Agitation and Propaganda, received Eberhardt Heinrich, alternate member of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Journalists' Association, on a visit in Hungary. (17 July, p 7)

Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai received Joseph von Ferenczy, owner of the Munich Ferenczy Press Agency, on 16 July. (17 July, p 5)

National Assembly Chairman Istvan Sarlos received Swiss Parliamentarian Jean-Jacques Cevey in Parliament on 21 July. (22 July, p 5)

Miklos Szabo, first secretary of the Bekes County MSZMP committee, visited Morocco from 17 to 20 July to participate in the 4th Congress of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism. (22 July, p 5)

PASSPORT TAKEN FROM SOLIDARITY SPOKESMAN ONYSZKIEWICZ

AU241521 Paris AFP in English 1515 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 24 (AFP) -- Janusz Onyszkiewicz, national spokesman for the banned Solidarity trade union has had his passport taken away by the Polish authorities, he told reporters here Thursday.

Mr. Onyszkiewicz was planning to visit Britain and then go in October to an international seminar in Stockholm on East-West relations, organized by the Swedish Foreign Affairs Ministry, he said.

He said was told his passport had been confiscated for "security reasons," and added that he would appeal against the decision.

COMMENTARY ON GORBACHEV DISARMAMENT 'CONCESSIONS'

LD231936 Warsaw PAP in English 1858 GMT 23 Jul 87

["Gorbachev's Important Concession -- How Will West React?" -- (By Andrzej Rayzacher) -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 23 -- A proposal concerning elimination of the medium-range nuclear missiles and operational-tactical weapons in the global scale put forth by Mikhail Gorbachev in his interview for an Indonesian daily "MERKEDA" was generally approached as a significant Soviet concession opening a road for an agreement on the issue between Moscow and Washington and for sealing it at a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting still this year.

The offer of the Soviet leader surfaced at the moment when the Soviet-U.S. negotiations concerning medium-range nuclear missiles and operational-tactical weapons reached an annoying stagnation caused by ever new demands, hurting interests of security of the USSR and its allies, forwarded by the American side.

In step with such far reaching concessions as the ones offered by Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet side undoubtedly has the right to expect from the American side that it will react in a constructive way and will abandon those postulates that block the road to reaching a historic agreement this time on a global elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles and operational and tactical weapons.

The first reactions of the West are postive but, if just in case, the West speaks of the necessity to get sure that Gorbachev's offer does not include any "unacceptable conditions."

World public opinion expects that the U.S. and its allies will properly assess the Soviet readiness to compromise as a result of a new way of thinking in Moscow, and if they fail to do so, no one will forgive them.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PRK'S HENG SAMRIN

Holds Talks With Jaruzelski

BK241232 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1117 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 24 -- Talks were held at the office of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee in Warsaw, Poland, Thursday afternoon between the visiting high-level Kampuchean party and state delegation, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [as received], and a high-level Polish party and state delegation led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the P.U.W.P. C.C. and president of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic.

Also present at the talks, on Kampuchean side, Soth, Politburo member of the P.R.P.K C.C. and vice-premier; Kong Korm, member of the party C.C. and foreign minister; Chea Chanto, candidate member of the party C.C. and minister of planning; Chheng Phom, candidate member of the party C.C. and minister of culture and information; Hor Nam Hong Kampuchean ambassador to Poland; and other officials; and on the Polish side were Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo member of the P.U.W.P. C.C. and chairman of its Contral Commission; Marian Orzechowski, Politburo member of the party C.C. and minister for foreign affairs; Jozef Koziol, member of the Central Comittee of the United Peasants' Party and vice premier; Aleksander Krawczuk, minister of culture and fine arts; Josef Kobialka Polish ambassador to Kampuchea; and other officials.

The two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and discussed regional and international issues of moral concern. Both sides saw eye to eye on all questions raised at the talks.

Prior to the talks, the Kampuchean delegation laid wreath at the tomb of unknown combatants.

Economic Agreement Signed

BK250617 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0448 GMT 25 Jul 87

[Text] Phonm Penh SPK July 25 -- The Poland-Kampuchea Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation held its first session in Warsaw Thursday, reports an SPK special correspondent.

Present at the session, on the Kampuchean side, were Vice Premier Chea Soth, and Minister of Planning Chea Chanto, and on the Polish side, Vice Premier Jozef Koziol and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Helmut Floeth.

The session reviewed the development of trade exchange between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Polish People's Republic, discussed programme on bilateral economic cooperation and worked out plan for the 1987-90 bilateral cooperation.

The Kampuchea-Poland Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was created in February, 1987.

Consulate Pact Signed

BK250625 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0452 GMT 25 Jul 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 25 -- An agreement on cooperation between the Kampuchean Ministry of Culture and Information and the Polish Ministry of Culture and Information and the Polish Ministry of Culture and Arts in the conservation of some monuments at the site of Angkor Wat was signed in Warsaw Friday morning, reports an SPK correspondent.

Signatories were, on the Kampuchean side, Chheng Phong, minister of culture and information; and on the Polish side, Aleksander Krawczuk, minister of culture and fine arts.

Under the agreement; the two sides will join in the conservation work of Angkor Wat, provide each other with relevant information and documents. Each year, Poland will send its four experts to Kampuchea working for five months on the conservation.

On Thursday, Kampuchean Foreign Minister Kong Korm and his Polish counterpart, Marian Orzechowski, signed a protocol on opening the Kampuchean Consulate in Warsaw while Kampuchean Minister of Planning Chea Chanto signed with Jozef Sobezak, general director of the Polish Civil Aviation Service; an agreement of opening air route linking Phnom Penh with Warsaw.

Makes TV Speech

BK270807 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0525 GMT 27 Jul 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 27 -- General Secretary Heng Samrin, head of the high-level Kampuchea party and state delegation recently on an official friendship visit to Poland, made an address to the Polish television viewers in Warsaw on Friday.

He recalled the Kampuchean people's uprising with the help from the Vietnamese party and state to overthrow the genocidal clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, henchmen of the U.S. imperialists, the hegemonists and other world reactionary forces, who had taken three million lives of Kampuchean innocents, thus liberating the country on January 7, 1979 and giving rise to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

However, he said, with the help and support from the U.S. imperialists, the hegemonists, expansionists and the ruling circles in Thailand, the Pol Pot genocidal clique is still conducting sabotage activities against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. But the Kampuchean people have, under the leadership of the KPRP, foiled all the enemy's dark schemes, accomplishing their two strategic tasks: To defend and build the country in order to consolidate the revolutionary power, protect the revolutionary gains, most of all to defend the right to master their destiny, the right to living without any threat of genocide, he stressed.

The Kampuchean leader further said the P.R.K. has pursued the policy of peace, independence, friendship and cooperation by upholding the banner of patriotism and international solidarity, strengthening the Kampuchean revolution for the common interests of the world revolution. He pointed out that the Kampuchean revolution has been constantly strengthened.

Tours Warsaw

LD241315 Warsaw PAP in English 1035 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] July 24 -- On the last day of their stay here, the party-state delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Secretary General of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, president of the Council of State Heng Samrin toured the old town and the royal castle this morning. The guests were shown a documentary on the destruction and rebuilding of the city.

Leaves Warsaw for Poznan

LD241850 Warsaw PAP in English 1257 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 24 -- The party-state delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea with secretary general of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, president of the Council of State Heng Samrin wound up the official part of their visit. The Kampuchean guests were bidden farewell by representatives of Polish party-state authorities with Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Warsaw Okecie Airport. The delegation headed for Poznan aboard a special plane.

Visits Poznan Factory

LD241853 Warsaw PAP in English 1610 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 24 -- Heng Samrin, accompanied by other members of an offical party-state delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, now on a visit to this country, arrived in the western city of Poznan this afternoon. The Kampuchean delegation visited the Poznan-based works of agricultural machines specializing in the production of forage harvesters, combine-harvesters, sheafers and mini tractors, and met there with the management of the factory.

Ends Visit 25 July

LD251540 Warsaw PAP in English 1344 GMT 25 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 25 -- The Kampuchean party-state delegation, headed by the general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) and president of the Council of State Heng Samrin ended its friendship visit to Poland today.

Today, the second day of the Kampuchean guests visit to the Poznan voivodship, the members of the delegation acquainted themselves with the activities of farms and breeding farms in the region.

Also today the delegation, bidden farewell at the Poznan Airport by PUWP CC Political Bureau member and Chairman of the PUWP Central Control and audit Commission Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak and the region's hosts, accompanying the delegation, left Poland.

Heng Samrin, sharing his impressions on the visit to Poland, told PAP:

"In the name of the Kampuchean party-state delegation and the Kampuchean nation, upon leaving Poland, we would like to express our satisfaction with the possibility of visiting Poland and the tremendous hospitality shown to us. We wish to return these fraternal feelings and assure that after returning to our country we will try to utilize the experiences gathered during their visit.

I would like to stress that we have great esteem for the Polish nation for its heroism in the struggle against Hiterlite fascism. I would like to thank the PUWP, the government and the Polish nation for their support to our struggle for freedom and sovereignty. I am convinced that the present visit will contribute to a better knowledge of each other and the tightening of friendship and cooperation between our nations, at the same time contributing to the strengthening of peace and cooperation in the world."

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES BULGARIA'S TANCHEV 24 JULY

LD241720 Warsaw PAP in English 1354 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 24 -- PUWP CC first secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received today Petur Tanchev, secretary-general of the Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union [Bulgarian National Agrarian Union] (BAPU), first vice-president of the Council of State, head of an official BAPU delegation, now on a visit to Poland.

The talks focused on the consolidation of friendship and the development of all-round cooperation and friendship between Poland and Bulgaria.

Jaruzelski briefed Tanchev on the socio-political situation and the implementation of the programme of socialist construction in Poland, specified by the 10th PUWP congress.

The two also discussed the issues of cooperation between the Polish United Peasants' Party (UPP) and the BAPU, and the contribution of the peasant movements of both countries to the development and deepening of brotherly ties between the peoples of Poland and Bulgaria.

Tanchev extended to Jaruzelski cordial greetings from general secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, President of the Council of State Todor Zhivkov.

Bulgarian Announcement Released

AU252022 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 25 Jul 87

[Text] Sofia, July 25 (BTA) -- An announcement has been cleared for publication on the visit to Poland of a delegation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, headed by its Secretary Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice-president of the State Council. The delegation visited Poland on July 23 and 24 at the invitation of Mr Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Supreme Executive of the United Peasants' Party of Poland and marshal of Poland's Sejm.

Mr Petur Tanchev was received by Mr W. Jaruzelski. The two politicians noted the importance of the meetings and talks between the two countries' leaders in improving the forms of cooperation and the transition to a qualitatively new level of the processes of political and economic integration between the CMEA member-states.

The participants in the meetings, which the Bulgarian delegation had in Poland, gave a high assessment to the two agrarian parties' contribution to the development of the cooperation and friendship between Bulgaria and Poland. They expressed the willingness to further develop the cooperation between the two oldest agrarian parties in Europe.

The two parties will further strengthen their unity of action and will continue to coordinate their international activities. Both parties emphasize the historical significance and innovative approach in the Soviet peace proposals announced by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev.

The participants in the talks commended Mr Jaurzelski's latest initiative on reducing armaments and lowering the level of confrontation in central Europe. They gave a high assessment to Mr Todor Zhivkov's efforts at turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons and at eliminating the ecological threat.

The Bulgarian and Polish politicians were satisfied with the growing contribution of their countries in strengthening the process of detente, security and confidence in Europe and world-wide.

They commended the significance of the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, held in Berlin last May. The representatives of the two agrarian parties hope that Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva will succeed. This will create excellent conditions for eliminating all nuclear arms by the end of the century.

The two parties call on all their parties to unite their efforts in order to utilize the favourable chance for achieving an about-turn in international relations.

The two agrarian parties have signed a protocol on cooperation for in the 1988-1990 period.

DPRK TROOP REDUCTION INITIATIVE VIEWED

LD251708 Warsaw PAP in English 1620 GMT 25 Jul 87

["DPRK's Another Peace Initiative" (By PAP military commentator Stanislaw Masztanowicz -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 25 -- The truce ending the three-year war on the Korean peninsula was signed in Panmunjom 34 years ago.

Unfortunately, the truce envisaged the division of that country along the demarcation line with southern part of the peninsula remaining under the U.S. influence.

The DPRK authorities many a time forwarded various initiatives to ease tension on the Korean peninsula. The DPRK put forth a new peace initiative over the past few days, soon before the anniversary of the Panmunjom truce. To discuss the initiative, the DPRK Government proposed to hold multilateral talks between both parts of Korea and the U.S. in Geneva in March 1988 with representatives of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Sweden to take part in the talks as observers.

Let us recall that these four states have been represented in the commission of neutral states, supervising the truce in Korea, since 1953.

Pyongyang's intentions can be sized up by the simultaneously announced declaration that the DPRK will unilaterally reduce its armed forces by 100,000 soldiers by the end of this year.

This is not the DPRK's first peace initiative and may it not again be torpedoed by Washington and Seoul as many previous ones.

JARUZELSKI GREETS ORTEGA ON NICARAGUAN ANNIVERSARY

LD172348 Warsaw PAP in English 2156 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 17 -- President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski sent a congratulatory cable to President of the Republic of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega Saavedra in connection with the 8th anniversary of the victory of the Sandinista revolution.

POLITYKA VIEWS POLISH REFORMS, STALINISM

AU231539 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 18 Jul 87 pp 1, 4

[Jerzy J. Wiatr article: "New Significance of Old Disputes"]

[Text] In the past few months we have noticed that the Soviet press interest in theoretical issues connected with old theoretical differences has distinctly increased. In his extremely interesting article "Payments On Account and Debts," which was carried by the June issue of NOVYY MIR, Nikolay Shmelev recalled Lenin's views on economic accounting and the Leninist economic policy during the New Economic Policy (NEP) period and severely evaluated the "dismantling" of this policy. Using the term "Stalinism," which was taboo not so long ago, Shmelev related the appearance of this term to the result of the dispute about the further fate of NEP.

Shmelev is not alone in his views. Soviet literature and journalism are now distinctly interested in prewar experience and differences, and in the USSR efforts to revise views about the past continue to go much further than was the case 30 years ago during N. Khrushchev's 20th CPSU Congress campaign against the results of what was then called the "personality cult." Today Soviet authors' statements are not restricted to more or less known tragedies and crimes, but make courageous and interesting attempts to comprehend various determining factors and their theoretical premises.

This is completely natural. Great, momentous changes have always had links with history, and the reason for this is not only harking back to past glories, as Marx wrote about this subject in his book "The 18th Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte." History is a foundation for our understanding of the present time and the program for the future. Warnings that history never repeats itself are useless, although obvious, because the experience of history is bound to influence future choices. History can be a "magistra vitae" if only its students take the trouble to comprehend its message and to independently translate it into the language of a new epoch.

The fact that Soviet authors who are committed to the process of socialist reforms have addressed the theoretical problems connected with the history of the first 20 years of socialist construction in the USSR must be recognized as being greatly to their credit. Although these problems are of special significance to the USSR, they must not in any way be treated as exclusively Soviet problems with regard to which the Marxists in other countries have nothing to say. After all, the way in which socialist construction developed in the USSR has exerted an unusually strong influence on the strategy of constructing the new system in other socialist countries. Marxist theory during Stalinism bestowed the virtue of a universal model on the economic and political solutions carried out in the USSR at that time, and only second-rate modifications to this model were possible. That is why we will watch the developing discussion in the USSR with great attention.

All these problems also continue to arouse interest in Poland. As for our literature dealing with history, the period of NEP and the theoretical controversies connected with it have been best and most competently treated by Helena Zand in her "The Concept of Socialist Construction in Bolshevik Thought," which was published in Warsaw in 1983. Cezary Sikorski published a new book on this subject in 1986 under the title: "Shadows of NEP -- Contradictions in Soviet Socialist Building in 1921-1929," but so far it has failed to arouse the interest it certainly deserves.

Sikorski criticizes the policy of the NEP period, especially Nikolay Bukharin as its main theoretician, in a very fundamental manner. He exposes increasing social and economic contradictions and on the strength of them concludes that an open conflict between the workers class (and the state that represents its interests) and the class of small peasants was inevitable. The result of this conflict was the elimination of the latter class and its replacement by a new peasantry -- the Soviet kolkhoz peasantry. Sikorski, who is faithful to the views that have been regarded as valid in Marxism for a long time, sees in such a development of events the "inevitable logic of postrevolutionary changes whose speed can be accelerated or slowed down by decisionmaking political centers, but whose very direction is determined by the working people's interests, despite various contradictions" (page 212). These interests of the working people were supposed to determine the manner of solving the contradictions of the NEP period that was actually chosen.

Sikorski makes no secret of the fact that that choice involved "sufferings and sacrifices," and thinks that they would not have been so great "if the realization of the basic problems of socialist construction had not been postponed for too long, and if efforts had been made to prevent the bunching of social contradictions during the NEP period" (page 214). Sikorski chides Stalin for having maintained for too long his alliance with Bukharin against Trotskiy's adherents and against the so-called left-wing opposition of Zinovyev, Kamenev, and others when both these factions continued to attack NEP policy and to demand that it be abandoned. However, Bukharin is the chief culprit.

This viewpoint is interesting because it classifies sympathies and antipathies in a way that is completely different from many journalists' statements, including recent Soviet statements. Cezary Sikorski should be praised for his courageous and original approach to a difficult subject, but this does not mean that one should automatically agree with the way he sees the issue.

However, this issue is important for the present times: its significance goes beyond the so-called elimination of "blank spots" of history, which certainly include that stage in the development of Marxist thought which in those days was a controversial stage, one full of sharp disputes. [paragraph continues]

In the thirties the physical and political-moral annihilation of representatives of "left-wing opposition" and of those regarded as Bukharin's "right-wing" adherents spread a mantle of silence over their theoretical concepts for a long time to come. Contemporary Marxists know these concepts fragmentarily (and at times in a distorted form). It is necessary to go back to these concepts not only because they represent an important chapter of Marxism, but also because the disputes of those days involve contemporary consequences.

At the close of the twenties the defeat of the "right-wing deviation" as Stalin termed the line represented by Bukharin, with whom he had been in close alliance shortly before, opened the road not only to political and economic measures in the period of accelerated industrialization and collectivization, but also to the development of a certain concept of the socialist system -- a concept that was not later subjected to basic revisions. That is why today's economic and political reforms have to take a stand on the question of whether precisely that concept of the socialist system should constitute the ideological framework of present changes. Should reforms "perfect" in principle the same system that was created in those days or should they make changes in this system? If the second alternative is chosen, we will have to define as clearly as possible that in which the socialist system of the non-Stalinist type should differ from the constitutional model created during the period of the defeat of NEP.

Let us clearly state that the present discussion about the fate of NEP will never be able to answer the historical question of whether the departure from NEP was an error or whether it was a necessity dictated by special circumstances in which Soviet Russia found itself as the only socialist country that faced hostile and aggressive capitalist powers and that was exhausted by wars. In my book published in 1979 under the title "Contributing to the Issue of Social Development in Socialism" I distinguished two contradictory alternatives of socialist industrialization -- the "breakthrough alternative" and the "gradual alternative" -- and I expressed the view that the USSR's international position in those days decided in favor of the first alternative. I stick to this view, although Shmelev (in his NOVYY MIR article) rightly notes that the dismantling of NEP began several years before the victory of nazism. However, even before Hitler came to power, reasons had existed to doubt the permanence of the international order established in Versailles and the capitalist powers' intentions vis-a-vis the USSR.

However, this is a purely historical dispute. It is possible that decisions to abandon NEP were necessary in the situation at that time, or perhaps they were not. But even regarding them as necessary in the USSR's situation at that time must not necessarily mean that the model of socialism that came into being in those days should be regarded as an embodiment of the general principles of Marxism-Leninism and as a universally binding model of socialist construction. Today the very same model is beginning to be discussed in the USSR. "The conviction is still rife in our country," Shmelev writes, "that the existing system of economic relations, including the structure of ownership, is a practical embodiment of Marxism-Leninism, an embodiment that fully accords with the nature of socialism as a social system.

So the point is to make a critical assessment of the structural features of the pattern of state and economic organization that emerged under I.V. Stalin's leadership and is often called Stalinism. In this sense Stalinism is not a synonym for legal violations, intimidation, personality cult, and ideological dogmatism -- features which developed during Stalin's rule and were subsequently criticized. [paragraph continues]

The weakest part of N.S. Khrushchev's criticism was that he programatically rejected any thought that the system's structural features might be debatable, and concentrated on the errors and crimes of the man himself. This approach was criticized even at that time, 30 years ago, by Palmiro Togliatti, and today it is an obvious anachronism.

In making a critical analysis of Stalinism as a system, one has to consider the issues which divided the leaders of the Soviet revolution during the dispute over the NEP. These include:

-- Ownership, especially the permissibility of a private economy, the role of cooperative ownership, and the nature of state ownership;

-- Economic laws and the market, with the consequent question of planning and the state's role in managing economic processes;

-- The interests of various classes and strata of working people, especially those outside the workers class, of whom the greatest number comprise the peasant class;

-- The role of the workers class and its position vis-a-vis the authorities of the socialist state, including problems connected with workers self-management and the trade union representation of workers' interests;

-- Socialist democracy, especially a permanent guarantee of the possibility to politically represent different social interests and the question of effective control over the functioning of the state authorities.

Important reforms concerning these topics are being undertaken in the USSR, Poland, and other socialist countries. They are usually implemented without any profound theory and thus without any definition of their strategic, long-term objective. This is serious neglect of Marxist theory which possesses practical consequences. A lack of clarity concerning theory adds grist to the mill of ideological conservatism and empty pragmatism, which not only prevent certain obviously necessary practical changes, but also avoid an exhaustive theoretical answer to the ideological questions that emerge during the reform process.

The lack of clarity concerning theory also has a negative effect on the struggle for society's ideological upbringing. For the opponents of socialism sometimes say (often referring to the NEP, but in a way that reveals their understanding of that period) that the reforms being carried out in Poland or the USSR show that the Marxist-Leninist parties are adopting a position of economic "liberalism," which they regard as a panacea for our troubles. Other opponents of our system, faced with an absence of any theoretical analysis on our part, conclude that the party "has no program" and react spontaneously to temporary requirements. In both cases, winning the ideological struggle depends on a clear definition, devoid of any tactical maneuvers, of the attitude of the Marxist-Leninist parties vis-a-vis those great problems that formed the subject of the ideological struggle among Soviet Communists in the 1920's and which are not at all just a piece of history.

The Polish equivalent of the NEP dispute is the dispute over the Polish path to socialism, which was settled dramatically in 1948 when the August-September plenum of the PPR [Polish Workers Party] condemned Wladyslaaw Gomulka and the alleged "right-wing-nationalistic deviation." The purely political consequences of this dispute were cancelled out only 8 years later, when Wladyslaw Gomulka assumed leadership of the party once again and his former persecutors either disappeared into political oblivion or altered their views hastily. However, the situation with the theoretical problem-substance of this dispute is much the same as with that of the NEP dispute. [paragraph continues]

This problem-substance has not been openly submitted to reanalysis, though there are various historical treatises which refer to various aspects of the debate in those days. There are no major "blank spots" here because the point is to present the history of that debate, but there is a kind of reluctance to bring to light the theoretical problems that manifested themselves of that time, as well as a reluctance to consider these problems in a way which casts doubts on the theoretical dogmas of the Stalinist period.

The debate on the Polish path to socialism is to a certain extent convergent with the NEP debate. This applies particularly to the economic part of this concept. From 1944 to 1948 both the Polish workers parties held that a concept of triple-sector economy should be introduced in Poland, the principles of which were formulated by Oskar Lange in 1936. Lange also pioneered the type of school of socialist political economy that deliberately and consciously recognized market mechanisms and rejected the order-directive system. Although this same Lange did not employ such an analogy, one can say that his vision of a socialist economy presented in "On the Economic Theory of Socialism" half a century ago was a theoretically generalized concept of NEP, seen not as a fleeting policy, but as a political-economic principle of the entire transition period.

During the period 1944-48 Lange's ideas had a great influence on economic practice in the young socialist state, especially on the policies of the Central Planning Office. However, even at that time these ideas aroused misgivings on the part of those economists who were fascinated by the Soviet system and simply could not conceive of the permanent existence of some other form of economic organization in a society that is building socialism. In 1948 Lange's concept was rejected, although its originator was spared.

But political factors were no less important than economic ones for the concept of a Polish road to socialism. A theoretical debate on the subject of "socialist humanism" took place at this time, and the advocates of this concept, Julian Hochfeld and Jan Strzelecki, clearly stressed the necessity of finding ways of resolving the political problems attending the struggle for socialism that would make it possible to preserve the humanist content of socialism to the greatest possible extent, that would allow restrictions on individual rights and freedoms, which cannot be protected during a revolution, to be reduced to the absolutely essential minimum. Their critics at the time have undergone an important evolution since then, and today the issue itself, after the cathartic criticism of the misdeeds of the Stalinist period, is not as controversial as it was then. However, it ought to be clearly stated that the debate that took place then is still of relevance today. This is because, just as Julian Hochfeld wrote 40 years ago ("On Questions of Socialist Humanism," PRZEGLAD SOCJALISTYCZNY 1947), we still have to seek ways of "guaranteeing civic liberties and freedoms." Today we are following this path in practice. Thus, it is all the more important that we provide practice with a clearer theoretical foundation.

Finally, there is a more general dimension, that of the old debate about a Polish road to socialism. It concerns the permissibility -- in theory and practice -- of finding new solutions that are tailored to the conditions that obtain in a concrete socialist country. Set against the idea of a Polish road to socialism is the dogma that there is only one universally valid model for the construction of socialism. In 1948 the readiness to follow a path other than the Stalinist one was labled "nationalism," although Wladyslaw Gomulka and other advocates of this concept were ardent advocates of Polish-Soviet brotherhood in the common struggle, persons who were ideologically committed and internationalists who had been tested in battle. [paragraph continues]

The idea of a Polish road to socialism cannot be defended if one considers the form of state organization and the type of socialist economy that evolved in the USSR at the end of the 1920's and the beginning of the 1930's to be a universal model for the state and economy that exists during the period of transition from capitalism to socialism. This was and continues to be the essence of the debate between a creative and a dogmatic understanding of Marxism. That is why both these historical disputes continue to be important, not only for our understanding of history but also and above all for determining the nature of the future.

There is much more to the challenge faced by Marxist theory today than the issues that have been briefly outlined here. I have just touched on some issues -- even with regard to matters pertaining to the functioning of a socialist state and society -- that is, issues, which are connected with the contemporary significance of what are already old, historical controversies. There are a great many more matters of importance for theory. What is needed is a real breakthrough in the way in which Marxist analyses of our times are conducted. The current state of theory is an obstacle to deepending the struggle for socialist reforms in practice. Conservative opposition to reform is rooted, in the fact that interests are endangered, but it also stems from deeply rooted theoretical dogmas against which no definite enough war has been waged thus far.

This means that it is necessary to alter the direction of social science research. In the past the social sciences have kept away from conducting serious analyses of the politically controversial problems troubling a socialist society. Our collection of literature on methodology or the history of social thought is far richer than the theoretical literature that we have devoted to the socioeconomic and especially the political mechanisms governing the functioning of socialism. Just a few years ago the literature devoted to socialist society was burdened by an excess of apologetics and was a repetition of the models that were obligatory in the propaganda of the time (for example, the propaganda stating that the stage of "developed" socialism had already been attained and the propaganda about the "moral and political unity of the nation," which was to assume the status of one of the key "issues for social science research" toward the end of the 1979's. Today all this is a thing of the past.

In place of pro-socialist apologetics, what we find today is just like uncritical antisocialist propaganda that is conducted as science. I do not predict that this form of science will produce significant intellectual achievements. The future of the social sciences will depend on the extent to which they meet the theoretical challenge of the program of socialist reforms, which cannot be accomplished without reconsidering theoretical debates that are old but still relevant today. To a very great extent, the future of the reforms will depend on whether a theoretical foundation is created for them.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 15-20 JULY

AU251534 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish monitored from 16 July through 21-22 July reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (date and page number given in parentheses):

Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers and PZPR Politburo member, received Stanislaw Kukuryka, PPR ambassador in Libya, on 20 July. (21-22 July p 2)

Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and deputy chairman of the PPR State Council, received Pei Yuanying, the new PRC ambassador in Poland, at the Belvedere Palace in Warsaw on 16 July. (17 July p 2)

Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and deputy chairman of the PPR State Council, received Lawry Wilson Herron, the new Australian ambassador in Poland, at the Belvedere Palace in Warsaw on 16 July. (17 July p 2)

Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and deputy chairman of the PPR State Council, received Augusto Heber Wild-Aycaguer, the new Uruguayan ambassador in Poland, at the Belvedere Palace in Warsaw on 16 July. (17 July p 2)

Janusz Kubasiewicz, PZPR Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee, attended a ceremony to mark the 50th anniversary of the "Fumos" factroy in Skierniewice on 17 July. (18-19 July p 2)

Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo member and PPR minister of foreign affairs, received D. Sueydan [name as published], a representative of the Libyan People's Bureau Committee for Contacts with Foreign Countries, in Warsaw on 15 July. (16 July p 2)

Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo member and PPR minister of foreign affairs, received Pei Yuanying, the new PRC ambassador in Poland, in Warsaw on 15 July. (16 July p 2)

Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo member and PPR minister of foreign affairs, visited an automobile plant in Bielsko-Biala on 16 July. (17 July p 2)

Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo member and PPR minster of foreign affairs, attended a meeting of his parent party organization at the "Lubin" copper mine in Legnice Voivodship on 17 July. (18-19 July p 2)

BRIEFS

BARYLA VISITS YOUTH CAMP -- Jozef Baryla and Jerzy Szmajdzinski have visited 200 young workers, miners and steelmakers active in cultural life, from Katowice, Krakow, and Vielsko-Biala Voivodships who are at a ZSMP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth] camp in Wilkasy, near Gizycko. Young people's opportunities were discussed and difficulties in the implementation of the economic reform were fervently discussed during a meeting held on this occasion. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 24 Jul 87 LD]

SCINTEIA HAILS SOVIET ARMS PROPOSALS

AU251556 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1129 GMT 25 Jul 87

["Reasonable and Constructive Proposals for the Elimination of the Nuclear Danger" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, July 25, 1987 -- The Soviet Union's new proposals regarding the elimination of the medium-range and operative-tactical missiles, comprised in the interview granted by the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Mikhail Gorbachev, and presented by the USSR delegation at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva are "reasonable and constructive, meant to help eliminating the nuclear danger", writes daily SCINTEIA in a commentary published in its July 25 issue.

The commentary reads:

Public opinion in Romania has got to know with keen interest of these proposals, which it welcomes and supports, confident that they are of a nature to break the deadlock of the negotiations on missiles, to encourage and facilitate the progress of negotiations, to help marking actual progress toward the great ideal of all peoples -- the removal and liquidation of the nuclear threat, the consolidation of peace in the world. As a matter of fact, it is known that Socialist Romania, firmly campaigning for the achievement of disarmament, nuclear above all, has vigorously declared for the elimination of the nuclear missiles, supporting resolutely the USSR proposals as well as the proposals advanced by other states for really lessening the nuclear danger.

Romania, stressed President Nicolae Ceausescu, speaks up and works firmly for a gradual eradication of all the nuclear weapons and for substantially cutting on conventional weapons until the end of the century. Everything has to be done to strike immediately, as soon as this year, an accord on the elimination of the intermediate-range missiles from Europe, as a first step towards turning the continent free of all nuclear weapons and passing to a total eradication of the nuclear arsenals all over the world.

Of course, the negotiations on nuclear missiles proceed in a bilateral framework, yet in their progress are vitally interested all the states in Europe, in Asia and in the other continents since peace is indivisible and a nuclear conflict would place everybody's existence in jeopardy. That is why all the states and all the peoples are not only entitled but also duty-bound to firmly make their voice heard, to do everything in order to contribute to realistic stand taking, in keeping with the supreme demands of safeguarding peace and life.

Obviously, concluding such an accord, whose implementation is now facilitated by the new reasonable, constructive proposals of the USSR, would mean an important step forward towards the implementation of all the peoples' aspirations after peace, of the cause of disarmament. Naturally, such an accord would also pave the way to understandings on other questions left unsolved in the field of disarmament, as well as in other fields, would favour a more serene world political climate as well as strengthen international confidence and understanding.

The important thing now is to welcome the new proposal, public opinion everywhere expressing the hope that, in turn, the United States will adequately respond by proving receptivity and a constructive support in view of coming to a mutually-acceptable understanding as soon as possible.

As shown more than just once by Romania through the voice of President Nicolae Ceausescu, nowadays it is imperiously and vitally necessary for a new thinking to prevail in the international political life, which should start from the fact that wars are unacceptable as means of solving interstate issues, and from the absolute priority of frank and open dialogue. Such a new way of thinking is expected from all the sides in a consistent manner in point of eliminating the intermediate and operative and tactical missiles -- a problem which at present could be viewed as a genuine test for the assertion of the new way of thinking and action on an international plane.

In this spirit Romania expresses her firm support to the new proposal of the USSR, and appreciates some of the U.S. proposals, being convinced that the positive elements included in these proposals make a basis favouring the conclusion of adequate accords.

When pointing out the particular importance of the proposals made in relation to the missiles the fact deserves mention that in the interview given by the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Mikhail Gorbachev, there were approached other aspects, too, related to certain particular issues in the zone of Asia and the Pacific, to the need to denuclearize that zone and to extinguish certain hotbeds of conflict, and a number of measures are proposed to strengthen peace and security in that part of the world. They also have their importance, the fact being well known that any progress along the path of consolidating peace in a zone of the globe sends its favourable vibrations throughout the world political climate.

At our time, when safeguarding civilization from the danger of a destructive nuclear war is a primordial task of mankind, there is no and there can be no loftier duty than showing responsibility to the fate of peace, doing everything for the implementation of disarmament, nuclear one is the first place, for concrete steps towards reducing and diminishing the atomic danger. It is in this spirit, said President Nicolae Ceausescu, that Socialist Romania will continue to make efforts and constructive contribution just as tenaciously and energetically as so far.

REAGAN THANKS CEAUSESCU FOR 4 JULY MESSAGE

AU211406 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 20 Jul 87

[Message of thanks by President Ronald Reagan to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu for greeting message on U.S. Independence Day]

[Text] To Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the SR of Romania

The American people and I personally express our thanks for the greeting message you sent us on the occasion of the celebration of the 211th anniversary of our country's independence.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

DASCALESCU WELCOMES GREECE'S PAPANDREOU AT CONSTANTA

AU270750 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0739 GMT 27 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/7/1987 -- The premier of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou, arrived in Romania in the morning of July 27 for a goodwill visit at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Upon his arrival at the Mihail Kogalniceanu Airport, in the vicinity of the city port of Constanta, the distinguished guest was welcomed by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and other Romanian officials.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY LCY'S KRUNIC

Official Talks Concluded

AU241746 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1725 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/7/1987 -- The official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Bosko Krukic, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, concluded in Neptun resort Friday afternoon.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Bosko Krunic showed satisfaction at the results of the visit and the talks held these days in a friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding, considering that they were another outstanding contribution to the manysided development of ties of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples. Belief was expressed that, in the spirit of the agreements reached, collaboration would further expand between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the friendship between the two neighbour and friendly countries would continually strengthen.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Bosko Krunic agreed to continue the Romanian-Yugoslav summit dialogue which proved to be decisively important in the amplification of collaboration between the two parties and countries both bilaterally and internationally, for the benefit of both peoples, of their progress and prosperity, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Bosko Krunic thanked again for the opportunity he was offered to visit Romania and get acquainted with some of the Romanian people's achievements, for the hospitable reception he was extended in this country.

A joint communique was adopted on the results of the visit and of the talks between the two party leaders.

Delegation Departs

LD241920 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1649 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Constanta, July 24 (TANJUG) -- Presidency President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Bosko Krunic ended his three-day official visit to Romania and left for Yugoslavia earlier in the afternoon. His host, Romanian state and party leader Nicolae Ceausescu, and ranking state and party officials were at Constanta Airport to see off the LCY delegation.

Before the LCY delegation's departure, Krunic and Ceausescu met once again in the Romanian president's summer residence to sign a joint communique on the visit.

On bahalf of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, Krunic invited Ceausescu and his wife Elena to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ISRAELI PARTY LEADER

AU251945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 25 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/7/1987 -- On July 25, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, received in Neptun Resort Elazar Granot, secretary-general of the United Workers Party (MAPAM) of Israel, now on a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Emphasis was placed during the interview on the fine links between RCP and MAPAM as well as on the wish to further develop them in the interest of both peoples, of peace, security and understanding among nations.

Current international issues were also approached, with special stress on Middle East developments.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated, on this occasion too, the principled stance of the RCP and Romania on the comprehensive, peaceful, negotiated settlement of the Middle East situation, on the achievement of a lasting and just peace in the region on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, the resolution of the Palestinian people's problem -- through the recognition of its right to self-determination, to an independent Palestinian state included -- and the guaranteeing of the integrity, sovereignty and security of all the states in the area. Stress was laid on the need to call an international conference, under the UN aegis, to settle the situation in the zone to be attended by all the countries concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization -- as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- and Israel included.

The secretary-general of the United Workers Party of Israel set forth his party's stand on the developments in the Middle East, just as on the ways and means of solving the problems in the region.

The exchange of views on international questions underscored the need for all the states and peoples to step up their efforts to politically solve all the states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world. The role was also emphasized of strengthened cooperation among the progressive parties, movements and forces everywhere that work for peace and social progress.

The MAPAM secretary-general voiced high appreciation of the stand taken by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu on the major problems confronting mankind, on the establishment of a just and equitable peace in the Middle East.

The interview was attended by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Present was Yair Tzaban, political secretary of the United Workers Party of Israel, member of the Knesset.

Comments on Peres' Peace Role

TA270452 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 27 Jul 87

[Text] The leaders of the left-wing MAPAM Party have met with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest. Knesset Members El'azar Granot and Ya'ir Tzaban have told reporters that their talks centered on the prospects for peace in the Middle East and the proposed international peace conference. The two Israelis stressed the need for international pressure to be exerted on Palestinian leaders to recognize Israel and dissociate themselves from terrorism.

Ceausescu, for his part, repeated the Romanian position that the recognition of the Palestinian right to self-determination is the key to progress in the area. The Romanian president also told the MAPAM leaders that if Shim'on Peres had worked as hard for an international conference throughout his term as prime minister and not just at the end of it, he would have achieved a breakthrough.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 19-25 JULY

AU251955 [Editorial Report] Romanian media monitored by Austria Bureau 19-25 July reports the following public appearances of Romanian leaders (sourceline given in parentheses):

On 23 July, RCP CC Secretaries Emil Bobu and Ion Stoian accompanied LCY President Bosko Krunic on a visit to Constanta economic units. (AGERPRES in English 1849 GMT 23 July)

On 24 July, RCP CC Secretaries Emil Bobu and Ion Stoian accompanied LCY President Bosko Krunic on a visit to resorts on the Romanian Black Sea Coast. (AGERPRES in English 1628 GMT 24 July)

On 21 July, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Nigerian Defense Minister Komkat Ya Bali in Neptun resort. (AGERPRES in English 1600 GMT 21 July)

On 22 July, President Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed LCY's Bosko Krunic at Constanta Airport. (Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 22 July)

On 21 July, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Zairean agriculture commissioner, Kayinga Onsindal in Neptun resort. (AGERPRES in English 1529 GMT 21 July)

On 22 July, President Nicolae Ceausescu started official talks with LCY President Bosko Krunic in Neptun resort. (AGERPRES in English 1540 GMT 22 July)

On 22 July, President Nicolae Ceausescu gave an official dinner for LCY President Bosko Krunic in Neptun resort. (AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 22 July)

On 24 July, President Nicolae Ceausescu and LCY President Bosko Krunic concluded official talks in Neptun resort. (AGERPRES in English 1725 GMT 24 July)

On 24 July, President Nicolae Ceausescu bids farewell to departing LCY President Bosko Krunic, at Constanta Airport. (AGERPRES in English 1819 GMT 24 July)

On 25 July, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Elazar Granot, secretary general of the United Workers Party (MAPAM) of Israel, in Neptun Resort. (AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 25 Jul)

On 20 July, Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth and minister for youth affairs, met with Greek officials in Athens. (AGERPRES in English 0851 GMT 20 July)

On 20 July, Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and RCP Central Committee secretary, was received by Morocco's Ali Yata. (AGERPRES in English 1504 GMT 20 July)

On 24 July, Miu Dobrescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania attended a DPRK Embassy cocktail party on the 34th anniversary of that country's liberation. (AGERPRES in English 1727 GMT 24 July)

On 20 July, Constantin Radu, RCP Central Committee secretary, was received by Brazil's President Jose Sarney in Brasilia and held talks with other Brazilian officials. (AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 20 July)

On 22 July, Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and Neculai Ibanescu, deputy prime minister, attended a Polish Embassy reception on Poland's national day. (AGERPRES in English 1118 GMT 22 July)

On 23 July, President Nicolae Ceausescu resumed official talks with LCY's Bosko Krunic in Neptun resort. (AGERPRES in English 1829 GMT 23 July)

IRAN RELEASES CONTAINER SHIP FROM BANDAR 'ABBAS PORT

LD251419 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 25 Jul 87

[Text] Following an 8-day detention, the Iranian authorities have allowed Jugolinija's container ship "Ledenica" to sail from Bandar 'Abbas port.

The ship was originally detained on 18 July, and then comandeered to the Iranian port, accompanied by an Iranian warship. All contact with it had been lost since. The charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in Belgrade had been summoned by the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, which lodged a strong protest against the detention of our ships in international waters. The "Ledenica" was detained before it sailed into Dubayy port, where it was to deliver a number of containers with household appliances and footwear, goods loaded in Yugoslav and Italian Adriatic ports.

This is the 10th time one of our ships has been detained in the Persian Gulf, and the 2d time, after the "Jadran Ekspres" ship, that one of our ships has been escorted into Bandar 'Abbas port. We hope that the "Ledenica" will be able to deliver its load by the time it reaches its home port of Rijeka.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY EEC PRESIDENT DELORS

Mikulic, Delors Give Toasts

LD232317 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2117 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia, as a European, Mediterranean, nonaligned, and member-country of the Group of 77 is very interested in enriching cooperation with the EEC, FEC President Branko Mikulic said in a toast at a dinner he gave in the Palace of the Federation in honor of Jacques Delors, president of the EEC Commission.

Mikulic stressed that the talks he had with Delors have confirmed the determination and interest of both sides to "develop, expand, and further relations and cooperation in overall terms."

The FEC President stressed that Yugoslavia wishes to become involved in all the integration processes in the economic and scientific-technical development of Europe, and is monitoring very closely the processes of the transformation of the EEC in the direction of creating a unified market of the "Twelve." Mikulic expressed his belief that the current visit of the president of the EEC Commission would "contribute to the intensification of Yugoslav involvement in these integration processes in Europe."

"We would like to further open the borders of Yugoslavia to the above-mentioned processes, and expect that the borders of the EEC will become more open to Yugoslavia for cooperation," Branko Mikulic said. "We believe in Yugoslav-EEC cooperation," the FEC president concluded at the end of his toast.

In reply to his host's toast, Jacques Delors recalled that the present talks in Belgrade are being held after the concluding of the Yugoslav-EEC trade and financial agreement, saying that "these are only stage one in overall bilateral cooperation."

Delors expressed satisfaction that his visit contributed to efforts to "expand topics and views" for further cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC.

The high-ranking guest briefly explained the prospects for a goals of a proposal for creating a uniform market, "a marriage of the Twelve." Delors, however, pointed out immediately afterward tht the EEC "did not have the intention to have a monopoly over Europe." Considerations about integration, as well as Yugoslavia's independent and active policy, continue to be necessary, Jacques Delors said.

The president of the EEC Commission stressed that within this framework the EEC and Yugoslavia would "always find a formula for mutual cooperation."

Delors expressed appreciation for the ideals of peace, independence and respect for others, as well as for the creation of a more just international economic system. "These were the ideals which inspired Tito, his fellow fighters and those who continued to go along his path," Jacques Delors said ending his toast.

Discusses Issues With Dizdarevic

LD241808 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1444 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, July 24 (TANJUG) -- Topical international issues of interest to Yugoslavia and the European Community were the focus of today's talks between Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and European Commission President Jacques Delors.

Dizdarevic informed Delors about nonaligned countries' activities in settling the focuses of crises in the world, the results of the recent ministerial conference of the nonaligned mediterranean countries and the activities of the nonaligned movement in reaching solutions for acute international economic problems, primarily debts.

Delors spoke of EC countries' [word indistinct] in settling the Middle East crisis, the community's policy in the Mediterranean and initiatives in the field of all-European cooperation.

The two sides underlined the importance of a continued Yugoslav-EC dialogue because it contributes to the promotion of their overall and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Discusses Cooperation With Mojsov

LD241831 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, July 24 (TANJUG) -- Cooperation with the European Community is of primary importance to Yugoslavia, and major results have already been achieved in this field, Yugoslav Presidency President Lazar Mojsov said during a meeting here today with EC President Jacques Delors.

Mojsov said that, proceeding from the agreed principles and with full appreciation of the international position of Yugoslavia as a European, Mediterranean and nonaligned developing country, cooperation on an equal footing with the European Community can be enhanced not only in trade and finances, but in industry, foreign investments in Yugoslavia, tourism and other fields as well.

Yugoslavia maintains that the strengthening of integration processes in Europe should not lead to closing, or to a narrowing of bilateral ties, let alone be made conditional on ideological differences and prejudices. On the contrary, it should open new prospects for cooperation and progress to the benefit of all countries -- underlined the President of the Yugoslav State Presidency.

Delors said that there was political will in the community for the strengthening of cooperation with Yugoslavia as much as possible. He reiterated the view that more efforts are needed to raise the relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EC to an even higher level.

The standstill in the North-South dialogue has a very negative effect on the developing countries, but it is also a burden for the world economy as a whole, Mojsov and Delors noted. Mojsov said that the community could greatly help to revive the dialogue and open new prospects for the settlement of development and debt problems.

Sharing Mojsov's opinion on this point, Delors underlined that the developing countries should speak up and be more firm in international financial institutions. He also said that it was necessarry to strengthen multilateral trade and eliminate protectionism, to base the world monetary system on several currencies and to improve the allocations of financial resources so that they could be directed to where they are needed most.

After the talks Mojsov presented to Delors the order of the Yugoslav flag with ribbon, conferred on him by the Presidency of Yugoslavia for his contribution to the promotion of Yugoslav-EC relations and cooperation.

Comments on Talks

LD242155 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2020 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, July 24 (TANJUG) -- The European Community (EC) wishes to regulate relations with Yugoslavia in the same way that it develops relations with members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), i.e. that Yugoslavia should have the same position as the members of that economic grouping. This was stressed today by president of the Commission of the EC Jacques Delors at a news conference here.

Delors said that the essence of the talks with the Yugoslav officials pertained to the inclusion of Yugoslavia in the integration processes about to take place in Europe.

In Delors' assessment, the recent signing of a trade and financial agreement between the EC and Yugoslavia has expanded the framework of relations and the two sides have taken upon themselves, while not neglecting other aspects of cooperation, to pay special attention to the advancement of the human environment.

In the forthcoming months, Delors said, a "new general framework for our relations" will be drawn up which will be based on the 1980 agreement. He added that care will be taken of the specific position and foreign-policy orientation of Yugoslavia.

In Delors' opinion, the realisation of the idea of a unified market would turn Western Europe into the most powerful economic whole in the world. Yugoslavia, as we have defined it, has its fully equal place in cooperation with the EC, Delors said.

Delors believes that Yugoslavia had embarked upon a road of reforms which will help its economy to link up with a planned single economic market and ensure to potential investors the essential stability of investment.

Discusses Debts With Mikulic

LD251326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0850 GMT 25 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jul (TANJUG) -- Trade and financial cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC were the center of attention at today's final talks in Belgrade between FEC President Branko Mikulic and EEC Commission President Jacques Delors.

The two sides discussed specific measures that ought to be taken on both sides, so that the recently signed agreements on trade and financial cooperation are fully realized.

Mikulic and Delors noted that there are good conditions for the expansion of these aspects of cooperation. The two sides expressed readiness to undertake the necessary steps to realize the agreed cooperation.

Special attention was devoted to the problem of debts that is burdening developing countries and, within this context, to the efforts that the Yugoslav Government is making to realize the country's external liquidity.

The EEC was said to be ready to offer its contribution to Yugoslavia's efforts to free itself from the heavy burden of debts through the expansion of financial and trade cooperation, and through other forms of economic, scientific-technical, and tourist cooperation, in connection with the reintegration of Yugoslav workers abroad, the revival of small business, and so forth.

The visit of Jacques Delors, as stressed at the end of the meeting, represents a considerable contribution to efforts to consolidate and promote relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC. It has also opened up prospects for their development in those spheres that have not yet been represented or that have been so only marginally, such as cooperation in the sphere of scientific and technological research, a more significant inclusion of Yugoslavia and its integration with the infrastructural projects of the Community, greater industrial cooperation, and others.

The talks which Jacques Delors held with SFRY Presidency President Lazar Mojsov, SFRY Assembly President Marjan Rozic, FEC member Oskar Kovac, Yugoslav businessmen, and especially with FEC President Branko Mikulic lead one to conclude that relations between Yugoslavia and the FEC are entering a new phase, and that there is readiness on both sides for Yugoslavia to be present more in the European economic integration processes.

The final talks were also attended by FEC Vice President Milos Milosavljevic, Federal Finance Secretary Svetozar Rikanovic, and FEC member Oskar Kovac.

Seen Off by Mikulic

LD251154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0937 GMT 25 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jul (TANJUG) -- EEC Commission President Jacques Delors ended his official visit to Yugoslavia today and left Belgrade.

The eminent guest was seen off by his host, FEC President Branko Mikulic.

FEC member Oskar Kovac, Federal Deputy Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar, FEC Secretary General Zoran Miskovic, and other officials were also at the ceremony.

KRUNIC EXPRESSES SATISFACTION WITH ROMANIAN TALKS

LD242141 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1855 GMT 24 Jul 871
[Text] Belgrade, July 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Romania are agreed that the initiatives for the promotion of Intra-Balkan cooperation should be continued, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Bosko Krunic said on return from a three-day visit to Bucharest today.

The Yugoslavia Party functionary, who led the LCY delegation, expressed satisfaction with the talks with head of the Romanian State and Party Nicolae Ceausescu and other functionaries of that country which dealt with the world situation as well as trends in the international communist and workers' movement and the relationship between the two countries and parties.

In the Yugoslav-Romanian talks the hope was expressed that the talks on disarmament and the elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe will bear fruit, Krunic stressed.

Despite the fact that there exist differences on certain questions from the domain of international relations, Krunic said, satisfaction was expressed by both sides with shared views on a number of international developments.

Krunic stressed that in the talks with the Romanian functionaries the necessity was stressed jointly of promoting cooperation, specialisation and other higher forms of economic cooperation.

MOJSOV HOLDS TALKS WITH VISITING BEIJING MAYOR

LD231925 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received in the Palace of the Federation Chen Xitong, the mayor of Beijing, who is staying in Yugoslavia as a guest of the Belgrade City Assembly.

In the talks which passed off in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, it was stated that various forms of cooperation are developing successfully between Yugoslavia and China.

A positive fact is that this cooperation, like overall relations between the two countries, is based on many contacts at different levels; a prominent role and place in this is taken up by the mutual contacts between cities. It was assessed that these numerous ties and the exchanges of ideas and experiences contribute to better cooperation, especially in the economic sphere, for which there is interest on both sides.

The talks were attended by Aleksandar Bakocevic, president of the city Assembly, and Tian Zengpei, ambassador of the PRC in Yugoslavia.

5000 PROTEST ATTEMPTED RAPE OF SERBIAN GIRL

AU261852 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 26 Jul 87

[Excerpts] After the attempted rape of a 13-year-old girl of Serb nationality in the center of Klina the night before last, about 5,000 Serbs and Montenegrins from this commune protested last night in front of the Communal LC Committee building. In addition to about 30 very bitter speakers, the citizens were also addressed by Momcilo Baljak and Dusan Catovic, members of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium. Vojislav Zajic, secretary of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, who also came with them from Pec where they attended a celebration at Crni Vrh, did not want to take part in the gathering -- although the citizens asked him to -- but was following the meeting from one of the offices of the Communal LC Committee. Here is Rade Tomic:

The reason for the gathering of 5,000 citizens last night was an impudent attempted rape of a 13-year-old girl by 24-year-old Ali Hoci, from the neighboring village of (?Josanice), in the presence of many passerbys in front of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs building in the center of Klina. The next day 200 Serbs and Montenegrins gathered in the center of Klina and demanded from the communal officials that the attacker be most severely punished. The citizens were not satisfied with their talks with the communal officials and sent telegrams inviting the representatives of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee and the Serbian LC Central Committee to attend a meeting. We want freedom and equality as well as responsibility from those top officials who contributed to the situation where 40 years after the war our wives and children cannot go to school, on the street, or to the fields freely. Everything, including our patience, has a limit. If this continues we will all leave our homes very soon, stressed all 30 participants of the discussion held last night. Most of the complaints were about the work and behavior of the communal leadership and the work of Vojislav Zajic, secretary of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium and former president of this commune. In a very heated situation the citizens were addressed by Momcilo Baljak who said that this act represented yet another test of our patience and strength. It deserves the most severe punishment, which will be insisted upon until the end. [passage omitted] The citizens dispersed in peace sometime after midnight.

Criminal charges wre initiated against arrested Ali Hoci, and (Zajim Fati), (Mustafa Fetemovic), and (Berzet Hoci) who are also suspected of providing [word indistinct] help in this act.

'SEVERE' STORM CAUSES 'EXTENSIVE' FARMING DAMAGE

LD262200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1501 GMT 26 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG) -- A severe storm, following a long dry period, which hit western Yugoslavia last night spread to the northeast today to cause extensive damage to farming and disrupt traffic.

In the northwestern republic of Slovenia, tumbling rocks and torrents paralysed traffic on several roads and damaged some 200 housing and industrial faciilities, a large number of which are flooded.

More than 250 rockets were fired at heavyclouds in the central part of northern Yugoslavia but hail and a violent wind nevertheless devastated crops. In many villages the wind tore off roofs and severed electric and telephone cables.

In the grain-producing northeastern Province of Vojvodina, which had suffered over a month of scorching heat, hurricanes and hail caused inestimable damage to corn, sunflower, soy and other crops. The wind reached 135 kmh and some 20 litres of rain fell on a square metre in the extreme north of the province.

[Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1607 GMT on 26 July adds: "The bad weather prevailing in some parts of Yugoslavia since last night has obstructed or even stopped the flow of traffic at some border crossings. "The Ljubelj mountain pass has been closed due to a landslide on the Austrian side. Work on clearing the road is under way and the pass should be open this evening. "At the Jezersko crossing, only two lanes are available to traffic, which must wait about two hours to cross the border. "Waiting times at the major Yugoslav-Bulgarian crossing, near Dimitrovgrad, are also about two hours."]

Rockslides Impede Traffic

AU270951 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 26 Jul 87

[Text] A cold air wave coming after a long period of drought has left its mark. The severe hailstorms that struck Slovenia last night were worst in Prekmurje. Today bad weather again struck also some other parts of that republic. The road near Cerencara in Trbovlje was flooded in Zasavje. The Izlake-Zagorje road was closed to traffic for a time and the Zasavska road is impassible because of a rockslide. Difficulties also occurred in Celje area.

Last night bad weather also hit some parts of Vojvodina. Great damage was caused to corn, sunflower, soybean, and other crops. It hailed in Sombor, Becej. Zrenjanin, and other places.

In Podravina hurricane-like storms and hail caused almost unprecedented damage. The antihail defense quickly went into action in the region of Koprivnica commune, but hail cut in half and, in some places, completely destroyed vineyards and corn and wheat fields.

SANSKI MOST STRIKE CONTINUES; ENGENDERS OTHERS

LD241841 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1438 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Sanski Most, 24 Jul (JANJUG) -- In addition to the nearly 1,600 employees at the Sipad-Sana timber yard in Sanski Most who went on strike last Thursday, about 700 miners from the Kamengrad brown-coal mine are now on strike, starting today. They have virtually "copied" the demands of the Sipad-Sana workers, who are requesting an increase in personal incomes, the complete replacement of the leadership, and a reduction in administrative staff.

It is now obvious that the initial demands of the Sipad-Sana workers were taken too lightly and that there has been impermissible vaccillation. After all, on the 1st day of the strike, 14 July, a total of 180 people refused to work. Attempts by individuals in the management to quieten the strikers in some way or frighten them by calling them rabble-rousers and hooligans was like pouring oil in a fire. This is demonstrated by the fact that those who had returned to their work places are again on strike, and in the meantime the Sumarstvo Forestry Basic Organization of Associated Labor has joined the strikers.

There is a similar situation in the Kamengrad brown-coal mine, whose workers have received their pay slips but not their personal incomes. They were simply told that there is no money for personal incomes, and that it cannot be said with reliability when there will be any. As a result nearly 700 of the miners refused to work underground. Here too there is a demand for an increase in personal incomes (while not asking where this is to come from, from what sources), the complete replacement of the leadership, a drastic "cutting of unproductive staff," and the reduction of personal income differentials so as to benefit those employed in the most difficult jobs.

Other difficulties facing the mine have been revealed including the greatest one -- the lack of funds for setting up a new "broad front." Without this the overall position of the mine can only deteriorate. Sociopolitical organizations leaders in the municipality are constantly holding meetings.

Demands Deemed 'Unacceptable'

LD251727 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1358 GMT 25 Jul 87

[Text] Sanski Most, 25 Jul (TANJUG) -- As all their demands were deemed unacceptable, about 1,600 Sipad-Sana workers and 300 workers at the Kamengrad brown-coal mine in Sanski Most are continuing their work stoppage. The workers are requesting an increase in personal incomes, the replacement of their management boards, and the apportionment of responsibility to all those who have contributed to their current difficulties.

A joint session of the territorial organizations of the Sanski Most LC was held today at which support was given to all the strikers' demands. It was said that the strikers are making a contribution toward solving the problems of these two collectives on a self-managing, democratic basis. At the same time, they sought urgent measures against individuals and groups who are attempting with open threats to obstruct workers who wish to work. The meeting made an appeal of all Sipad-Sana and Kamengrad workers to return to their work places on Tuesday.

Management Called to Account

LD270250 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1844 GMT 26 Jul 87

[Text] Sanski Most, July 26 (TANJUG) -- More than 1,500 workers of the Sipad-Sana wood-processing plant in this went-Bosnian town have been on strike for ten days.

The enterprise's workers' council today refused to accept the management's offered resignations and formed a commission to examine its responsibility for the difficult situation, and possible embezzlement of public funds. The council also decided to raise workers' monthly wages by 55 per cent, pay them their holiday bonuses and called on them to return to work on Tuesday.

At present it is uncertain whether this call will be heeded, as the strikers are demanding a 100-per cent pay rise, the replacement of the firm's management, as well as criminal investigation against all who are claimed to have embezzled public funds within the firm.

Reports about strikes in different parts of Yugoslavia have lately been multiplying, which is a reflection of the country's difficult economic situation.

The strikers' most frequent demands are pay rises proportional to increases in the cost of living (Yugoslavia's inflation rate has topped the 100 per cent mark), but also replacement of managers responsible for their firms' difficulties.

Simultaneous strikes in two major firms in the same town are rare but this is just what happened here when about 700 miners from the Kamengrad mine went on strike three days ago. However, they are back at work today, after winning a 40 per cent pay rise, matching the recent increase in the price of coal.

Yugoslavia's longest strike this year, which lasted 34 days, took place at the coal mines in the Istrian town of Rasa.

RIJEKA SHIPYARD MEETINGS DELAY UNLOADING WORK

LD241846 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1246 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Rijeka, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- Most of the dock workers in Rijeka are not working today. Meetings of workers begun last night because of dissatisfaction with the proposed changes to the self-managing agreement on the distribution of personal incomes, which were offered following the June strike, are continuing. Workers believe that the new starting bases are too low, and it seems that there are no funds for a significant increase in personal incomes.

Last month 5,300 employees in the port of Rijeka received, in addition to regular personal incomes, a bonus of 100,000 dinars.

Because of the extended workers' meetings, several ships are waiting to be unloaded.

ANOTHER SESELJ BOOK TEMPORARILY BANNED

AU231816 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 87 p 9

[M. I. report "Seselj's Book 'Dissident Album' Temporarily Banned"]

[Text] The Belgrade District Public Prosecutor decided to impose a temporary ban on the distribution of Dr Vojislav Seselj's book "Dissident Album," which was published privately by the author. In addition to "The Witch Hunt of a Heretic" and "The High Treason Trial," this is Seselj's third book that official organs claim "carry untruths which could disturb the public."

The Prosecutor Officer has also recommended to the Belgrade District Court to prononounce a permanent ban on the distribution of Seselj's "Dissident Album."